ROLE OF WATER

in rise and fall of empires

The Statesman, June 7, 1988.

NEED TO CONSERVE WATER

The Hindu, June 4, 1988

"Per capita water
AVAILABILITY DECLINING IN INDIA"

The Times of India, June 12, 1988.

Publisher: Dr. INDERJIT KAUR
PRESIDENT
All India PIngalwara Charitable Society (Regd.)
Tehsilpura, G. T. Road, Amritsar.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

2nd Print 10.000 Total Print 40,000
on January. 2014

पिंगलबाड़े को भेजे हुए दान पर इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट 1961 की धारा 80-जी के अधीन टैक्स में छूट प्राप्त है।

The donations made to Pingalwara are exempted from income tax under Section 80-G of I.T. Act 1961.

Publisher :- Dr. Inderjit Kaur
President,
All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.),
Tehsilpura, G.T. Road. Amritsar.
Phone:- H. O. 0183-2584586, 2584713
Fax:- 0183-2584586
Printed at :- Puran Printing Press
Manawala Complex of Pingalwara, G.T. Road, Amritsar.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

www.archive.org/details/namdhari

ROLE OF WATER

in rise and fall of empires

The Statesman June 7, 1988

Water resources for irrigation and other benefits constituted the base of the rise of civilizations in India. It dominantly contributed to the prosperity of several empires that flourished in India's past. Inadequate attention to it invariably resulted in peril and disaster. Irrigation development, though undertaken during the British period to subserve colonial interests, came in association with modern technology and organizational infrastructure. With this inheritance, free India took up the colossal task of economic reconstruction in which water resources development of multiple benefits was accorded the highest priority. India's achievements in this field through successive five-year plans are impressive but far from adequate. The tasks and targets to be achieved in the future make it imperative that water resources development be pursued with much more vigour taking into account new factors such as regional imbalance, international cooperation and ecology. These views were expressed by Dr Triyogi Prasad in Rome at an International symposium on Water For the Future.

Prime examples of ancient river valley civilizations of the world are the Egyptian (Nile), Mesopotamian (Euphrates and Tigris), Harappan (Indus) and the Chinese (Huang-Ho). All these

ਕੁਠ ਗੋਪਤ ਜਿਟਰੇਚਰ
ਸਟਾਲ
ਗੁ: ਬੰਗਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

civilizations, which existed and flourished from 3000 B.C.to 2000 B.C. had the common feature that their basic economic activity was agriculture which was not only made possible but rather got a great impetus from the beneficial effects of the respective rivers. Certain engineering measures were adopted during those times to enhance as well as sustain these beneficial effects and also to protect them against floods. Rise of towns, trade, commerce and various branches of knowledge and arts all followed from the basic prosperity provided by agriculture. The end of ancient glory enjoyed by these civilizations and gradual decay of some of them were partly prompted by mankind's creeping inability to cope with the adverse and damaging consequences of interference with the hydrology and hydraulics of the respective rivers in attempts to derive benefits.

India, particularly North India, witnessed a period of upheavals, frequent foreign incursions and internal disturbance since the 9th century. Its history for the next six centuries or so was marked by an absence of a stable political regime. Economic and developmental activities were adversely affected by these unstable conditions. However the important role that water resources played even during these periods is underscored by several instances. Agriculture was still the predominant economic activity in these times, as almost the entire revenue of the State was derived from agricultural productions based upon taxation. Wells, some of them equipped with certain mechanical

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

lifting devices, were extensively used during these periods for irrigation.

This coupled with congenial agro-climate and fertile land in the Gangetic valley, maintained agricultural production at a level sufficiently high not to have caused any noticeable economic distress in a period marked by frequent invasions and plunders. Of course, increase population necessitated more land being brought under cultivation. A corresponding increase in irrigation facilities was also considered essential to maintain agricultural productivity and to promote superior variety of crops. In the 14th century, two reservoirs and a very elaborate networks of canals were constructed for the purpose in the Gangetic and the Indus valleys by the Tughluq rulers. An additional water-tax was levied on the farmers of the irrigated areas in view of their increased productivity.

South India which did not directly suffer from political upheavals during this period, was less fortunate in matters of fertility of land and congeniality of agro-climate. Consequently, water resources development was more compulsively required to sustain agriculture in this region. Construction of small-size tanks to trap and store surface run off of streams and diversion of river water by means of "anicuts" (a type of weirs) were undertaken and development in this region. Evidence of a few major dams constructed in the 15th and the 16th century such as the Madag lake and the Bhebar lake for purposes of irrigation is also available.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

When the Mughal empire was established in the 16th century India enjoyed political stability for the next two centuries. Although arts, crafts and architecture flourished under the patronage of the Mughal emperors, agriculture remained the predominant economic production activity. Irrigation by means of tanks, canals and wells was widely taken recourse to by farmers to free agriculture from dependence on the monsoon.The rulers rationalized land-based on production-based taxation, the revenue structure and land ownership procedures. However, no major effort at irrigation development either in terms of expansion or improved technique were made in this period. Consequently, both agricultural production as well as productivity fell, forcing the later rulers to take repressive measures for collection. This caused disaffection and revolt among the farmers undermining the empire and leaving it vulnerable to machinations of the European companies. Thus neglect of irrigation and water resources management ultimately finished off the mighty Mughal empire.

India enjoyed yet another period of political stability for two centuries under British rule. The European companies which took advantage of internal dissensions and weakness of the prevailing rulers in capturing power were primarily motivated by considerations of trade and commerce. Hence, no attention was paid to agriculture and related water resources development in the initial periods of British

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

www.archive.org/details/namdhari

rule.

Two situations however forced a change in the attitude of the British Government towards irrigation and associated developments in the country. One was that due to progressive deterioration of erstwhile irrigation works in the country and other factors, agricultural production fell, resulting in successive famines. In the first half of the 19th century, various parts of the country came in the grip of famine seven times, taking a toll of approximately 1.5 million people. The second factor was the realization that India was a source of supply of raw material and agricultural produce for British industry.

THE FIRST

This led the British Government to constitute (i) the first Famine Commission in 1880 which emphasized the need for direct state initiative in the development of irrigation and recommended priority for it over other competing fields, such as the railways, and (ii) the First Irrigation Commission in 1901 which recommended renovation of several existing defunct or dilapidated irrigation works and proposed new schemes. It drew up a 20-year plan envisaging vast public expanditure to irrigate 2.6 million hectares.

Following the First Irrigation Commission's report in 1903, accelerated construction of public irrigation works began, both as protection against famines as well as for additional agricultural yields.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

In pursuance of these recommendations important irrigation projects, mostly river-diversion works of considerable size, were undertaken. Some storage works in the south, tank irrigation projects in central and southern India and tubewell irrigation schemes in western U.P. were also implemented.

Two features marked irrigation development under British rule uneven distribution as protective projects were executed in areas liable to be stricken with famine and productive projects were implemented in areas best suited for colonial ends and purposes. Secondly, irrigation development came to India through the British along with relevant technology and organization. An infrastructure to use, generate and impart this technology was also developed.

Thus, an engineering institution, such as Thomson College of Engineering, established around 1850 and a research organization such as the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, set up in 1916 also came as part and parcel of irrigation development during the British period. Although irrigation research was not very organized and institutionalized, some pioneering contribution was made in this field by various individuals such as Sir Arthur Cotton, R.G. Kennedy, Gerald Lacey and others. On the organizational side, public works departments of the provincial Governments developed for the purpose provided very effective management and administrative instrumentality to design, construct

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

and operate irrigation projects.

When India gained independence in 1947, its dominant long-term objective was to build up its economy. Nehru was quite categorical that free India's most important problem was poverty the prime motivation for the struggle for freedom was the growing pauperization of its teeming millions as a result of the colonial economy imposed upon it. In free India's endeavour for economic regeneration, agricultural development was to be accorded the highest priority, not only because food production was to be substantially increased and had to keep pace with the expanding population but also because it was essential to build up the grassroots economy of a country where more than 80% if its people depended on agriculture or agriculture-based activities.

This could only be achieved through increasing productivity of cultivable land but the scope for this itself was very limited. The only viable strategy for the purpose was expansion of irrigation facilities. Out of the total irrigation potential of 113 million hectares, only about 22 million hectares were under irrigation at the time of independence. Out of a total annual surface water runoff of 176 million hectare metre 67million ha/m were utilizable and could have been harnessed for irrigation. Moreover, apporoximately 27.5 million ha/m was the annual recharge of 176 million hectare and hence available as ground water resources.Thus water resources on an aggregate basis were not a

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

constraint for desired irrigation expansion. The space-time distribution however was not in conformity with the multi-seasonal needs for agriculture. Suitable changes in this distribution had to be brought about and necessary infrastructural facilities created through various engineering projects. It was assessed that 58 millions ha could possibly be brought under irrigation through major and medium projects while the remaining 55 million ha could be covered through minor projects most of which would be based on the exploitation of groundwater.

It was a stupendous task but India could embark on it confidently because of the tradition and experience it enjoyed in the matter from time immemorial and because it inherited from the British an appropriate infrastructure for modern irrigation development. Of course, there was to be a qualitative change in free India's approach towards further irrigation development. First, irrigation development was now to be planned and pursued as an instrument of economic regeneration and prosperity of the nation, rather than as a measure for famine prevention and food production.

Secondly, irrigation development was not to be selective but made as extensive as possible so that irrigated agriculture becomes more a norm for Indian agriculture. Thirdly, irrigation development was not sought to be achieved in isolation but in the frame-work of comprehensive water resources development. Related water resources problems such as floods

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

and drainage were brought in the ambit of irrigation development and other water resources related benefits such as hydro-power were to be integrated with it to the extent feasible.

With this new philosophy, India set upon the course of irrigation development through its strategy of planned economic growth. Irrigation and related developments were accorded very high emphasis and priority among various sectors of development in successive five-year plans, starting in 1952. Gigantic projects such as Bhakra-Nangal Project in Punjab (226 m high gravity dam), Nagarjunasagar Projects in Andhra Pradesh (125 m high masonry dam), Hirakud Projects in Orissa (61 m high earth dam), and many others were started in the initial plan periods.

DISTINCT AND DIFFERENT

These projects were distinct and different from erstwhile irrigation projects not only in size but also in purpose and scope. While most of these projects had irrigation as their dominant objective, they had also other purposes such as flood control and hydropower. Quite a few projects were planned primarily for benefits other than irrigation. The Rihand Dam in U.P. and the Koyna Dam in Maharashtra were constructed mainly for hydropower benefits while several dams were constructed on the Damodar and its tributaries in eastern India for providing flood control benefits to the affected region. Also, water resource development began to be taken not merely as a project-specific activity

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

but as an instrumentality for regional socio-economic transformation, in which several projects and activities were co-ordinated under a single authority to achieve the purpose of comprehensive regional development.

A recent change effected in 1986 in the designation of the concerned Ministry at the Government of India level from the Ministry of Irrigation to the Ministry of Water Resources also reflected this new perspective. In order to promote comprehensive water resources development on a scientific basis, several rivers basin organizations have been set up such as the Brahmaputra Control Board, Narmada Control Authority, Sone River Commission, Ganga Flood Control Commission, etc. A National Water Development Agency was set up recently to investigate the feasibility of inter-basin transfers of water resources on a regional basis. The nationality of integrated development and conjunctive utilization of surface and ground water resources has also been recognized. To ensure this, the surface water and ground water organizations which existed under separate ministries at the governmental level have been brought under one Ministry.

-NISHI SINHA

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

NEED TO CONSERVE WATER

The Hindu, 4 June, 1988

Despite modern technology and feats of engineering a secure water future for much of the world remains elusive. Unless effective measures are taken water may become scarcer, particularly in Third World countires. There has been suggestion that 'water' be made the theme of the World Environment Day (June 5).

One of the major concerns of environmentalists today is water, which is becoming a scarce commodity all over the world. The rapid growth in population and excessive use of the fresh water have put enormous pressure on its availability. Many urban centres in the world are faced with acute water shortage. Environmentalists fear that in future water may turn into a non-renewable resources if no measure to conserve this elixir of life is taken in time.

Planner's warning

"Despite modern technology and feats of engineering, a secure water future for much of the world remains elusive. In Africa, prolonged drought, combined with a severe lack of developed water supplies, has triggered a crippling famine that some expert's fear is but a prelude to things to come. Nowhere is water's crucial role in meeting basic human needs more evident. Yet water planners in many corners in the world—in humid climates as well as dry, in

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

affluent societies as well as poor ones—are projecting that within two decades water supplies will fall short of needs", cautions a paper published by the World-Watch Institute, Washington D.C., U.S.

Most Third World countries have not developed their water sources as extensively as industrial countries have, and they face some special challenges in an era of scarce and costly water. Third World economics are still largely agrarian, and irrigated agriculture claims 85-90 per cent of their developed water sources. Supplying an expanding industrial base while meeting the food needs of growing populations will requires much additional water. But these nations now confront far greater capital and energy constraints to water development than did those that underwent industrialization earlier this century, points out the report.

"Pure water and clean air are the by-products of forests, and with the senseless hacking of trees in the catchments, water has become scarce. Access to fresh water will be a serious problem in the future. We must adopt a tree "A" formula for conserving water. We must be "austere" in the use of water, find out "alternatives" to minimise the wastage, and practice "afforestation" on an extensive scale to retain a perfectly balanced hydrological system, " says Mr. Sunderlal Bahuguna, leader of the Chipko movement.

"The warnings of some visionaries of water shortage have become a reality. We must strive to create an awareness about the need for sustained supply of

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

www.archive.org/details/namdhari

pure water. 'Water' should become the theme of the World Environment Day", he says.

"Water is a national asset, and a national policy for water, which must concern itself Primarily with the optimum management of the country's renewable fresh water resources represented by annual precipitation in the form of snow and rain, should be evolved," says Mr. B. B. Vohra, Chairman of the Advisory Board on Energy, Government of India, New Dehli.

Land and water management

"Since most of this precipitation occurs during the relatively short monsoon season, it is necessary that we must aim at its conservation to the maximum possible extent so that water may be available for agricultural, domestic and industrial use all through out the year," he points out. For conserving water, soil conservation and land management are absolutely essential. All land and water management problems must be viewed as a whole, as they cannot be considered in isolation from each other. Soil erosion, denudation, droughts and floods are all symptoms of the same disease of poor land and water management, according to him.

Minimising run-off

According to an estimate, the total precipitation over the country is about 400 million hectare metres (mhm) annually. Roughly 70 mhm of the total receipt is lost through evaporation immediately after the

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

precipitation. About 150 mhm enters the soil and 180 mhm disappears as run-off water. Of the 150 mhm which soaks the soil, about 110 mhm remains as soil moisture and the rest 40 mhm percolates down to charge the aquifers. Of the 180 mhm of run-off, major and medium irrigation projects intercept only 17 mhm, the rest emptying into the sea.

"In this rough picture of the country's water budget, the point to note is that the distribution of the 330 mhm between run-off on the one hand and soil moisture and ground-water on the other, one can vary within wide limits, depending on the conditions encountered by the rain when it strikes the ground. Proper land management and afforestation in watersheds are therefore the key to the storage of water within the land mass and offer the cheapest and most convenient way of conserving water in a country where the precipitation is unevenly distributed in time as well as space," says Mr. Vohra.

Experts think that it should be possible to reduce the run-off from the present level of 180 mhm to about 100 mhm, and if an effective soil and water conservation and afforestation programme is carried out in the entire Gangetic basin, the lean season discharge can be enhanced to such an extent that the Farakk Barrage becomes irrelevant. "Since water is best and most conveniently conserved in the form of ground-water, high priority must be given to the replenishment of aquifers by natural and artificial measures," says

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

Mr. Vohra.

"The dense green forests in the catchment are the best reservoirs to store water in a 'living and pure' form and the big dams are no answer to the serious water problems of the future," says Mr. Bahuguna.

Ground-water has always been considered a source of 'minor irrigation' but in reality it is a source of immense potentiality, which has to be tapped judiciously. The storage created by big irrigation projects in the country up to the end of the Sixth Plan was around 17 mhm. The country's ground-water sources have an annual utilizable potential of nearly 42 mhm, of which only 10 mhm is being utilized now. In the world as a whole, 98.4 per cent of all fresh water resources represented by soil moisture and ground-water, and only 1.6 per cent by water in streams, lakes and swamps.

Ground-water resources

"It is clearly established that ground-water potential can be developed at less cost without causing any environmental problems, and the losses due to evaporation and seepage can be avoided. But great care should be taken to use them properly. Ground-water resources should not be taken for granted just because they represent a gift of Nature and should be given much greater attention than they have received so far," say Mr. Vohra.

It is time that the most serious notice taken of

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

the steep falls in water-table which have occurred in many parts of the country as a result of over-pumping on the one hand and decreasing rates of replenishment caused by increasing deforestation and denudation in the watersheds on the other.

There should be greater emphasis on nation-wide afforestation and better land management in order to reduce the rates of surface run-off and soil erosion. "This strategy will be our best insurance against recurring droughts and floods, which take such a heavy toll of our economy," says Mr. Vohra. —Agriculture Correspondent

'Per capita water availability declining in India'

The Times of India New Service

Bombay, June11: The per capita availability of water in India has been declining over the decades, according to Mr. Madhav Chitale, Chairman of the Central Water Commission.

Mr. Chitale was speaking on the drought and famine conditions and the ways to combat it in Maharashtra, at a function organized by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce here recently.

Citing statistics, Mr. Chitale said the per capita availability of water in 1901 was 9,404 cubic meters. It came down to 6,972 cubic metres in 1941 and dwindled to 3,243 cubic metres in 1981. During these decades the demand of water increased due to rising population and industrial development.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

Mr. Chitale explained that areas with a rainfall less than 750 mm every year were considered drought –prone. According to a survey carried out by the commission, nearly 100 districts in the country were drought-prone. This covered almost one-third of India, he added. According to one study, Rajasthan was affected by drought once every three years while other states faced a drought once every five or six years.

Mr. Chitale asserted that the planning of the hydrologic cycle must be coupled with the thinking on drought.

Nearly 33 per cent of stored water was lost due to evaporation. In Maharashtra, Mr. Chitale stated, 16 mm of water evaporation daily in April while the loss in October was 8 mm daily.

Bahuguna: Tree farming is the only answer

(Patriot, August 18, 1988)

Chipko Movement leader Sunderlal Bahuguna today said the increasing problems of air and water pollution, erosion, salinity and water logging could only be controlled by "tree farming".

Delivering a lecture at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Gandhian Institute of Studies here, Mr. Bahuguna said the problem of soil erosion and salinity has taken a very serious turn.

He said 58 million hectares of agricultural land

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

and six millions hectares of forest land has been hit by acute soil erosion.

Flood affected areas had increased from 20 million hectrates to 40 million hectrates during the last one decade and there was also the danger of salinity to 20 million hectares and water longing 8.90 million hectrates and water logging irrigated by canals.

Tree farming was the only way to heal up the wounds created by the plough during the last 10,000 years of agriculture. By tree farming the whole world could become a garden where oxygen water and food would be easily available to living beings without any effort.

Mr Bahuguna said cutting of forests had resulted in the extinction of many species and there as 66,000 endangered species today.

Mr Bahuguna said acid rain has destroyed about one-third of West Germany's forest and 21 per cent of the 85,000 lakes of Sweden have been affected. The disastrous effects of pollution were not limited to the rich nations alone, but the poor countries too had to pay the price of maintaining the affluence of those countries.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

PINGALWARA DIARY

(UPTO JANUARY 2014)

Services rendered by Pingalwara Institution for the service of the suffering humanity are :-

1. Homes for the Homeless

There are 1705 patients in different branches of Pingalwara:-

(a) Head Office, Mata Mehtab Kaur Ward, Bhai Piara Singh Ward, Branch at Amritsar.	377	Patients
(b) Pandori Warraich	75	Patients
(c) Jalandhar Branch	31	Patients
(d) Sangrur Branch	232	Patients
(e) Manawala Complex	782	Patients
(f) Chandigarh (Palsora) Branch	107	Patients
(g) Goindwal Branch	101	Patients
	Total 1705	**Patients**

2. Treatment facilities

(a) **Dispensary & Laboratory:-** Pingalwara has a dispensary and a laboratory for the treatment of patients. It has an annual expenditure of about Rs. 90 lakhs. Medicines are also distributed free of cost to the poor and needy people.

(b) **Medical Care Staff :-** Experienced medical staff like Nurses, Pharmacists and Laboratory Technicians are available for the care of the Pingalwara residents.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

(c) **Blood-Donation Camps:-** A Blood Donation Camp is organized on Bhagat Ji's Death Anniversary every year. The blood is used for Pingalwara residents and road accident victims.

(d) **Ambulances :-** Ambulances with basic Medical aid are available for victims of road accidents on G.T. Road, round the clock and provide facilities for taking Pingalwara patients to the hospital.

(e) **Artificial Limb Centre :-** There is an Artificial Limb Centre at Manawala Complex, dedicated to the memory of Bhagat Ji which provides free of cost Artificial Limbs to Polio-affected and amputee cases. 3475 needy people have benefitted till July 2013.

(f) **Physiotherapy Centre:-** A Physiotherapy Centre equipped with State-of-the-art equipment is functioning in the Manawala Complex since June 2005. On an average 80 patients are treated everyday.

(g) **Operation Theatres:-** There is a well equipped Operation Theatre in Bhai Piara Singh Ward Amritsar for general surgery and A Micro Surgery Operation Theatre in Manawala Complex where Cochlear Implants and major operation are carried out.

(h) **Dental, Eye, Ear & Ultrasound Centres:-** These Centres have been set up to provide these services to Pingalwara residents, sewadars and their families.

3. **Education**

Pingalwara Society is running five Educational

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

Institutions for the poor and needy children.

(a) **Bhagat Puran Singh Adarsh School, Manawala Complex:-** This school provides free education to 682 students from the poor and deprived sections of the society. They are provided with free books and uniforms. Children being brought up by Pingalwara Society are also studying in this school.

(b) **Bhagat Puran Singh Adarsh School, Buttar Kalan (Qadian):-** This school is dedicated to the sweet memory of Bhagatji. 400 students are getting free education under the able guidance of well qualified teachers. The school also provides financial help to students who have finished their school studies and are aspiring for higher studies.

(c) **Bhagat Puran Singh School for Special Education, Manawala Complex:-** This school is providing Special Education to 170 Special children.

(d) **Bhagat Puran Singh School for the Deaf:-** Bhagat Puran Singh School for Deaf Children is functional at the Manawala Complex since May 2005. The school is equipped with state-of-the-art training aid and has 103 children on its rolls.

(e) **Bhagat Puran Singh School for Special Education, Chandigarh (Palsora):-** This school caters to the needs of Special adults of the branch.

(f) **Vocational Centre:-** This Centre is providing

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

free training in embroidery, stitching, craft work, making washing powder, candle making, painting, etc. Young girls from the villages of surroundings areas are the main beneficiaries.

(g) **Computer Training:-** Computers are available in all the schools for academic and vocational training.

(h) **Hostel facilities :-** There are separate hostels for boys and girls in Manawala Complex. Many girls are pursuing higher studies in different colleges.

4. **Rehabilitation**

(a) **Marriages:-** After being educated, boys and girls at Pingalwara are married to suitable partners. 30 girls and 4 boys have been married off till date.

5. **Environment Related Activities**

(a) **Tree Plantation:-** Bhagat Puran Singh Ji was deeply concerned about the degradation of the environment. A vigorous campaign of tree plantation is started every year on Bhagat Ji's Death Anniversary. Each year 15,000 to 22,000 trees are planted in various schools, colleges, hospitals, cremation grounds and other public places. These include Amaltas, Kachnar, Behra, Champa, Arjun, Sukhchain, Chandni, Zetropa, Kari-patta were distributed to different institutions.

(b) **Nursery :-** Pingalwara has its own Nursery where saplings of various plants and trees are prepared. Every year, the aim of nursery is to grow more than

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

54 different kinds of saplings every year.

6. **Social Improvement Related Activities**

(a) **Awareness:-** Pingalwara has played an important role in spreading awareness about the evils in the society. This has been done by printing literature on religious, social and environmental issues at the Puran Printing Press, Manawala Complex Amritsar and is being distributed free of cost. It has an annual expenditure of printing and publicity is about 50 lakhs rupees.

(b) **Puran Printing Press:-** The Printing Press has been updated with an Offset Press. Some of the old machines are still in use after 58 years of service.

(c) **Museum and Documentaries:-** A Museum, and a number of documentaries have been prepared on Pingalwara activities as well as on Zero Budget Natural Farming. The C.D.s are freely available from Pingalwara.

7. **Help to the victims of Natural Calamities**

Pingalwara makes an effort to provide succour to the victims of natural calamities like floods, earth-quakes and famines. Aid was sent for the earth-quake victims in Iran, Tsunami disaster victims, Leh landslide and flood affected areas.

8. **Cremation of unclaimed dead-bodies**

Pingalwara cremates unclaimed dead bodies with full honour.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

9. **Dairy Farm**

180 cows and buffalos at Manawala Complex provide fresh milk to the Pingalwara residents.

10. **Old Age Homes**

Old age homes at Sangrur and Manawala Complex of Pingalwara caters to the needs of elderly people.

11. **Projects Completed and Under-Construction**

After completed various projects of Pingalwara, now in the year 2013, a New Block for Pingalwara patients at Pandori Warraich Branch and a new school for Special Education at Manawala Complex of Pingalwara are under consturuction.

A feature film on Bhagatji's life struggle for selfless service for the wounded humanity 'EH JANAM TUMHARE LEKHE' is on the floor is proved to be a light-house for the new generation who is yet to come after us.

Wahe Guru Ji Ka Khalsa
Wahe Guru Ji Ki Fateh.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com

PINGALWARA BRANCHES

1. **Head Office:-** All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.) Tehsilpura, G.T. Road Amritsar. Tel. 91-0183-2584586, 2584713, Fax: 0183-2584586,Chief Administrator:- Col.(Retd.) S. Darshan Singh Bawa M-98145-35937
2. **Pandori Warraich Branch:-** 9 km. from Amritsar on Amritsar-Majitha Road, Branch Incharge:- S. Balwinder Singh Ph. 91-0183-2573564, 97814-01164
3. **Manawala Complex:-** 8 km. from Amritsar. This Complex is located on the Jalandhar-Amritsar G. T. Road. Administrator: S. Jai Singh (M-97814-01142)
4. **Goindwal Branch:-** Tarn Taran Road, Near Main Gurdwara Bauli Sahib, Goindwal. Branch Incharge: Bibi Baljinder Jit Kaur Ph. 91-01859-222798, 97814-01170
5. **Sangrur Branch:-** Dhuri Road, Sangrur. Assistant Administrator: S. Tarlochan Singh Cheema (Member) (M-97814-01144, Ph, 91-0167-3296812) Branch Incharge: Sh. Rajesh Kumar (M-97814-01167)
6. **Jalandhar Branch:-** Maqdoom Pura, Dhobi Mohalla, Jalandhar-144001 Hony. Incharge.S. Sangat Singh (Ph. 0181-2238947, 97814-01165)
7. **Chandigarh (Palsora) Branch:-** Village Palsora, Chandigarh (UT) 1660055 Contact Person: Shri P.C. Jain (Member) (M-97811-30168) Hony. Administrator-Bibi Kuljit Kaur. Ph. 0172-2693850, 2697625 (M-98140-79438)
8. **Ludhiana office:-** Incharge: S. Sangat Singh (Ph. 91-0161-2429309, M-97814-01166)

OVERSEAS BRANCHES

1. Canada: Pingalwara Society of Ontario (Tax exempt donations) Bibi Abnash Kaur, 124 Blackmere Cir, Brampton ONT. 16W 4C1 Canada. Tel. 905.450.9664.
2. America: Jaswant Sawney Trust in Association with All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.) (Tax exempt donations). Bibi Jatinder Kaur Dusanjh, 7713 Tobruk Ct. Hanover, MD 21076-1643. USA. Tel. 410-551-8010

Appeal

Sewak kau sewa ban ayee ||
Hukam boojh parm pad payee ||

In the healthy environment of Gurdwara Dehra Sahib Lahore and in the light of the teachings of Gurbani, the work of selfless service which was started by Bhagat Puran Singh Ji at Lahore was implemented after arriving at Amritsar. After partition, on reaching Amritsar, Bhagat Puran Singh started the service of suffering humanity with full vigour. After this, he never looked back. For giving the present shape to the Pingalwara, its founder had to struggle very hard.

Presently in the year 2014, Pingalwara has over 1705 inmates which are being looked after without any discrimination of religion, caste, creed or colour. They include destitute, cripples, sick and insane men, women, children and the aged. Some of them are suffering from incurable diseases.

In addition to this, a lot of literature is printed and distributed free of cost, free education is given to the poor children, free artificial limbs are provided to the handicapped, and to save and improve the environment, free tree plantation is done in government and common land.

The daily expenditure of Pingalwara is over Rs. 4,00,000/ (Four Lacs) which is being incurred out of the donations and help received from the donors and well-wishers.

From 2006, it has been decided by All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.), Amritsar that no one on behalf of Pingalwara will collect any donation by carrying Donation Boxes in Trains/Buses, in the Streets/Bazars or Houses. Similarly no person from Pingalwara is sent to villages or Mandis for collection of wheat or any other produce/Ration items. All are requested to be careful from such people and give donation only to authorized Pingalwara Sewadars after obtaining official receipt.

Donors are humbly requested to send donations through money-orders, bank drafts, cheques etc., so that the good work of selfless service is kept going.

Dr. Inderjit Kaur, President,
All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.).
Amritsar.

Sri Satguru Jagjit Singh Ji eLibrary NamdhariElibrary@gmail.com